- Check on excessive transmission and commercial losses, demand side management, use of non-conventional sources of energy, transfer of surplus power from the captive units.

Demand and supply of power in Andhra Pradesh

3089. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand and supply of power in Andhra Pradesh as on date;

(b) the sources of power supply and the number of sub-stations in Andhra Pradesh at present;

(c) whether there was frequent power failure or load-shedding in recent days;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Total demand and supply of power in Andhra Pradesh during the period April to July, 2005 is given below:

Energy (MU)	April to July, 2005	Peak (MW)	April to July, 2005
Requirement	16928	Demand	7558
Availability	16477	Met	7435
Shortage	451	Shortage	17
Percentage Shortage	2.7	Percentage Shortage	1.6

(b) The power supply to the State of Andhra Pradesh is met from their own generating stations, drawal of power from Central generating stations against their share and bilateral contracts.

As per Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited, there are 3 Nos. 400 KV substations, 79 Nos. 220 KV substations and 230 Nos. 132KV substations in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.07.2005.

(c) to (e) The power supply position in Andhra Pradesh has been quite comfortable in the recent past. No statutory power cuts have been announced by the State Government. However, to bridge the gap between

demand and supply, load-shedding is carried out by the distribution companies as and when required, depending upon the availability and demand of power.

Shortcomings in power sector

3090. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power sector is saddled with several shortcomings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b) Power shortages, weak financial position of the utilities due to high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, distortion in the tariff structure, overstaffing in utilities, poor metering, billing and collection efficiencies are major problem which power sector is facing.

(c) The Government has launched following major initiatives to overcome the problems of the power sector and to make it competitive and viable:

(i) Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with State Government envisaging support of Central Government subject to States progressing satisfactorily on agreed reform agenda.

(ii) Tariff determination by Regulatory Commissions.

(iii) Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for assisting States in investment in distribution network for reducing technical losses and improving the quality of supply and also for incentivising reduction of cash losses through cash grants.

(iv) Periodical ratings of State power utilities for assessing the progress of reforms.

(v) Accelerated Rural Electrification of villages and rural households and introduction of High Voltage Distribution